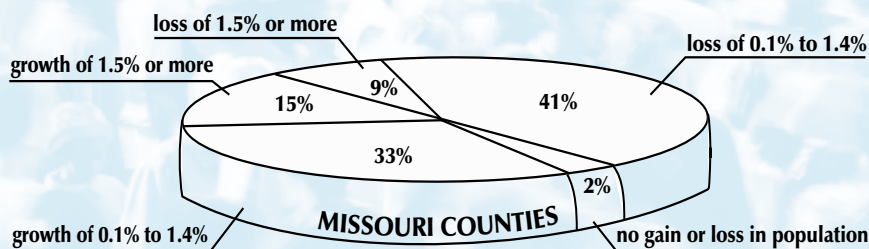# 2001 Missouri county population estimates

Population estimates for 2001 for Missouri counties have been prepared and released by the Missouri Office of Administration and the U.S. Census Bureau. The estimates provide insight into the population shifts that have occurred in the state since the 2000 Census. *(See table on page 4.)*

"Our population growth slowed from its pace in the late 1990s," notes Ryan Burson, state demographer. "The Ozarks and several of our urban counties grew substantially, but many of our rural counties experienced losses after gaining population last decade."

The state's population increased by 34,496 people between 2000 and 2001, bringing the total state population to 5,629,707 on July 1, 2001. This 0.6 percent growth rate compares to a national growth rate of 1.2 percent over the same period. Most of the growth was due to a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 25,915 persons. Other growth can be attributed to a net migration gain of 8,581 persons.

St. Charles County led all counties by a wide margin with a total growth of 12,796 persons. St. Louis City lost the most population, declining by an estimated 8,978 persons over the 15-month period between the April 1, 2000 census and the July 1, 2001 population estimates.

Estimated population change in Missouri counties during the 18 months after Census 2000

loss of 1.5% or more
growth of 1.5% or more
loss of 0.1% to 1.4%
9%
15%
41%
33%
2%
growth of 0.1% to 1.4%
MISSOURI COUNTIES
no gain or loss in population

The fastest-growing counties in percentage terms between 2000 and 2001 were Christian (5.5 percent), Lincoln (5.3 percent), St. Charles (4.5 percent), Cass (4.3 percent), Warren (3.8 percent), Webster (3.7 percent), and Platte (3.3 percent). All are counties within the metropolitan areas of St. Louis, Kansas City, or Springfield. Areas experiencing the greatest percentage decline were St. Louis City (-2.6 percent), Maries (-2.4 percent), Mississippi (-2.0 percent), Saline (-1.8 percent), Howard (-1.7 percent), New Madrid (-1.7 percent), and Chariton (-1.7 percent).

The 2001 county estimates were prepared through a cooperative program between the state and federal governments and are based on administrative records of population change since April 1, 2000. For current estimates of other areas in the United States, consult the Census Bureau's website at *http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php.*

Inside *Update*

National Geographic features GIS work in Missouri

The April 2002 *National Geographic* includes an article about Jim Harlan's successful use of geographic information system (GIS) software to create computer-generated maps that show the exact route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Missouri in 1804. Harlan is a senior research specialist at the University of Missouri's Geographic Resources Center.

The Missouri State Archives, a division of Secretary of State Matt Blunt's office, commissioned the Lewis & Clark historic maps to commemorate the bicentennial of the Corps of Discovery expedition, which begins in 2004.

By using 19th century land survey records held at the Missouri State Archives and primary source material from the Lewis and Clark expedition, Harlan was able to accurately map the course of the Missouri River at the time of the expedition through Missouri.

The project also included the building of a "Lewis & Clark Across Missouri River" website at *http://lewisclark.geog. missouri.edu/index.shtml* to enhance understanding of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The website provides visual depictions of the course Meriwether Lewis and William Clark followed as they journeyed across Missouri, then part of the newly aquired Louisiana Purchase territory. On the website, Lewis and Clark campsites along the Missouri River can be selected, resulting in a visual image of what the area looked like at the time the two explorers first viewed the land.

Sources: "Lewis and Clark's Lost Missouri: A Mapmaker Re-creates the River of 1804 and Changes the Course of History," National Geographic *and the Missouri Secretary of State's Office at* http://www.sos.state.mo. us/archives/projects/lc-landscape.asp.

TIGER 2000

The Census Bureau has issued a new version of the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (TIGER) which includes Census 2000 urbanized areas, urban clusters, and public use microdata areas (PUMAs). TIGER is a digital geographic database, which was introduced after the 1990 census. The system automates mapping and geography activities required to support Census Bureau work.

The content of the TIGER database undergoes continuous updates, and it is made available to the public through TIGER/line® files available free of charge on the Internet. TIGER/line® files on CD-ROM or

DVD can be purchased from the Census Bureau's Customer Service Office in Washington, D.C. (telephone: 301-457-4100)

For additional information about TIGER and to access the TIGER/line® files on the Internet, visit the Census Bureau's website at *http:// www.census.gov* and select "TIGER" in the geography section of the homepage.

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The commute to work

Out of the 2.6 million workers age 16 and older who work in Missouri, 80.5 percent drive alone in a car, truck or van to work. The other 19.5 percent carpool (11.6 percent), work at home (3.5 percent), walk (2.1 percent), ride public transportation (1.5 percent), or use other means of travel (0.8 percent) to get to work.
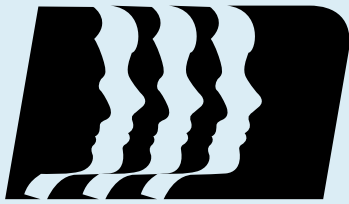
Demographic profiles from the Census Bureau

Based on Census 2000 data, the Census Bureau has created four-page demographic profiles in pdf format. The profiles provide an excellent overview of the U.S., states, counties, towns, minor civil divisions, and metropolitan statistical areas. Page one of each profile includes information such as age, race, and household composition from the short-form (100 percent) count. Pages two, three, and four include information from the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire (sample data), and display selected social, economic, and housing characteristics. The profiles include statistics for specific items such as educational attainment, disability, language spoken at home, residence five years ago, employment status, means for commuting to work, occupation worked, household and family income, poverty, year housing structure built, year householder moved into unit, mortgage status, and gross rent. Demographic profiles for the entire nation are posted on the Missouri Census Data Center website at *http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/webrepts/sf3pros/index.html.*

Census Bureau marks first century

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Census Bureau. It was formed as a permanent office in the Department of the Interior in 1902, early in Theodore Roosevelt's administration. Prior to the establishment of a permanent agency, temporary workers—usually appointed for their loyalty to the political party in power at the time—conducted the census.

In 1903, the Census Bureau was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. Employees included women in long skirts and blouses and men in white shirts and ties who handled punch cards, electric tabulating machines, and sorters. They worked in open-bay offices that were cooled by slow-moving ceiling fans. Using the 1900 census as a base, the new Census Bureau issued intercensal population estimates and collected data on cotton ginnings, forestry products, and published a product known as "the social statistics of cities."

When the Department of Labor and Commerce split into two parts in 1913, the Census Bureau was placed under the Department of Commerce, where it remains today.

Over the years, the agency has documented a rapidly changing society, broken new ground in statistical and survey methodology, and become known as a pioneer in the area of data processing. In 1951, the Census Bureau moved from punch card machines to the Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC I), the first electronic computer used by a civilian government agency. With its vacuum tubes, blinking lights, and whirling lights, UNIVAC I ushered in the computer era.

To celebrate its centennial, the Census Bureau held a ceremony featuring a color guard, centennial quilt, and a census anthem at the place it has called headquarters since the World War II era: Suitland, Maryland, just outside Washington, D.C.

For additional information, see the Census Bureau's centennial website at *http://www.census.gov/mso/www/centennial.*

A 1940 Census employee uses a punch machine to tally results by hand.

Missouri county population and components of change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001

County	July 1, 2001 Estimate	April 1, 2000 Census	Total Change	Percent Change	Components of Change Births	Deaths	Net Migration*
Missouri	**5,629,707**	**5,595,211**	**34,496**	**0.6%**	**94,677**	**68,762**	**8,581**
Adair County	24,795	24,977	-182	-0.7%	367	288	-261
Andrew County	16,694	16,492	202	1.2%	215	204	191
Atchison County	6,414	6,430	-16	-0.2%	67	128	45
Audrain County	25,455	25,853	-398	-1.5%	396	427	-367
Barry County	34,352	34,010	342	1.0%	560	420	202
Barton County	12,741	12,541	200	1.6%	223	157	134
Bates County	16,754	16,653	101	0.6%	232	260	129
Benton County	17,493	17,180	313	1.8%	188	294	419
Bollinger County	12,335	12,029	306	2.5%	173	166	299
Boone County	136,774	135,454	1,320	1.0%	2,133	1,024	211
Buchanan County	85,367	85,998	-631	-0.7%	1,400	1,221	-810
Butler County	40,643	40,867	-224	-0.5%	678	650	-252
Caldwell County	9,004	8,969	35	0.4%	129	150	56
Callaway County	41,590	40,766	824	2.0%	580	397	641
Camden County	37,588	37,051	537	1.4%	440	486	583
Cape Girardeau County	69,047	68,693	354	0.5%	1,039	856	
Carroll County	10,242	10,285	-43	-0.4%	162	160	-45
Carter County	5,930	5,941	-11	-0.2%	99	89	-21
Cass County	85,630	82,092	3,538	4.3%	1,384	786	2,940
Cedar County	13,821	13,733	88	0.6%	197	255	146
Chariton County	8,297	8,438	-141	-1.7%	101	164	-78
Christian County	57,270	54,285	2,985	5.5%	944	455	2,496
Clark County	7,504	7,416	88	1.2%	87	112	113
Clay County	188,241	184,006	4,235	2.3%	3,226	1,691	2,700
Clinton County	19,530	18,979	551	2.9%	293	235	493
Cole County	71,540	71,397	143	0.2%	1,141	795	-203
Cooper County	16,659	16,670	-11	-0.1%	230	231	-10
Crawford County	22,955	22,804	151	0.7%	374	328	105
Dade County	7,868	7,923	-55	-0.7%	96	139	-12
Dallas County	15,784	15,661	123	0.8%	250	197	70
Daviess County	7,917	8,016	-99	-1.2%	146	113	-132
DeKalb County	11,550	11,597	-47	-0.4%	137	165	-19
Dent County	14,962	14,927	35	0.2%	202	246	79
Douglas County	13,220	13,084	136	1.0%	153	185	168
Dunklin County	33,017	33,155	-138	-0.4%	611	603	-146
Franklin County	95,187	93,807	1,380	1.5%	1,577	1,031	834
Gasconade County	15,423	15,342	81	0.5%	213	259	127
Gentry County	6,763	6,861	-98	-1.4%	84	147	-35
Greene County	241,926	240,391	1,535	0.6%	3,917	2,761	379
Grundy County	10,281	10,432	-151	-1.4%	172	167	-156
Harrison County	8,756	8,850	-94	-1.1%	134	149	-79
Henry County	22,302	21,997	305	1.4%	304	380	381
Hickory County	8,928	8,940	-12	-0.1%	85	159	62
Holt County	5,268	5,351	-83	-1.6%	62	109	-36
Howard County	10,034	10,212	-178	-1.7%	141	142	-177

Missouri county population changes April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001, continued

County	July 1, 2001 Estimate	April 1, 2000 Census	Total Change	Percent Change	Components of Change		
					Births	Deaths	Net Migration*
Howell County	37,209	37,238	-29	-0.1%	631	533	-127
Iron County	10,546	10,697	-151	-1.4%	166	243	-74
Jackson County	655,855	654,880	975	0.1%	12,913	7,811	-4,127
Jasper County	105,664	104,686	978	0.9%	1,961	1,367	384
Jefferson County	201,826	198,099	3,727	1.9%	3,356	1,895	2,266
Johnson County	48,888	48,258	630	1.3%	846	428	212
Knox County	4,294	4,361	-67	-1.5%	77	77	-67
Laclede County	32,868	32,513	355	1.1%	540	444	259
Lafayette County	32,975	32,960	15	0.0%	475	471	11
Lawrence County	35,651	35,204	447	1.3%	570	445	322
Lewis County	10,375	10,494	-119	-1.1%	164	144	-139
Lincoln County	41,010	38,944	2,066	5.3%	646	401	1,821
Linn County	13,628	13,754	-126	-0.9%	214	260	-80
Livingston County	14,500	14,558	-58	-0.4%	240	244	-54
McDonald County	21,632	21,681	-49	-0.2%	426	239	-236
Macon County	15,569	15,762	-193	-1.2%	226	262	-157
Madison County	11,784	11,800	-16	-0.1%	173	206	17
Maries County	8,690	8,903	-213	-2.4%	131	98	-246
Marion County	28,086	28,289	-203	-0.7%	496	460	-239
Mercer County	3,740	3,757	-17	-0.5%	63	67	-13
Miller County	24,092	23,564	528	2.2%	409	320	439
Mississippi County	13,162	13,427	-265	-2.0%	262	224	-303
Moniteau County	14,861	14,827	34	0.2%	228	182	-12
Monroe County	9,357	9,311	46	0.5%	138	173	81
Montgomery County	12,111	12,136	-25	-0.2%	167	213	21
Morgan County	19,597	19,309	288	1.5%	245	277	320
New Madrid County	19,421	19,760	-339	-1.7%	325	324	-340
Newton County	52,852	52,636	216	0.4%	888	669	-3
Nodaway County	21,714	21,912	-198	-0.9%	274	269	-203
Oregon County	10,255	10,344	-89	-0.9%	145	162	-72
Osage County	12,999	13,062	-63	-0.5%	211	167	-107
Ozark County	9,488	9,542	-54	-0.6%	122	147	-29
Pemiscot County	19,774	20,047	-273	-1.4%	451	385	-339
Perry County	18,153	18,132	21	0.1%	289	230	-38
Pettis County	39,346	39,403	-57	-0.1%	687	540	-204
Phelps County	40,206	39,825	381	1.0%	589	538	330
Pike County	18,285	18,351	-66	-0.4%	246	240	-72
Platte County	76,223	73,781	2,442	3.3%	1,255	509	1,696
Polk County	27,458	26,992	466	1.7%	433	357	390
Pulaski County	41,470	41,165	305	0.7%	743	311	-127
Putnam County	5,233	5,223	10	0.2%	81	98	27
Ralls County	9,609	9,626	-17	-0.2%	100	127	10
Randolph County	24,635	24,663	-28	-0.1%	358	422	36
Ray County	23,431	23,354	77	0.3%	367	295	5
Reynolds County	6,606	6,689	-83	-1.2%	92	97	-78
Ripley County	13,504	13,509	-5	0.0%	220	213	-12

County	July 1, 2001 Estimate	April 1, 2000 Census	Total Change	Percent Change	Components of Change Births	Deaths	Net Migration*
St. Charles County	296,679	283,883	12,796	4.5%	5,059	1,974	9,711
St. Clair County	9,645	9,652	-7	-0.1%	110	168	51
Ste. Genevieve County	18,005	17,842	163	0.9%	231	214	146
St. Francois County	56,147	55,641	506	0.9%	824	816	498
St. Louis County	1,015,417	1,016,315	-898	-0.1%	16,307	12,184	-5,021
Saline County	23,334	23,756	-422	-1.8%	382	373	-431
Schuyler County	4,162	4,170	-8	-0.2%	57	100	35
Scotland County	4,940	4,983	-43	-0.9%	78	115	-6
Scott County	40,509	40,422	87	0.2%	757	548	-122
Shannon County	8,359	8,324	35	0.4%	114	111	32
Shelby County	6,758	6,799	-41	-0.6%	81	134	12
Stoddard County	29,659	29,705	-46	-0.2%	402	481	33
Stone County	28,919	28,658	261	0.9%	366	326	221
Sullivan County	7,168	7,219	-51	-0.7%	123	121	-53
Taney County	40,224	39,703	521	1.3%	623	487	385
Texas County	23,109	23,003	106	0.5%	343	334	97
Vernon County	20,304	20,454	-150	-0.7%	317	284	-183
Warren County	25,452	24,525	927	3.8%	404	285	808
Washington County	23,454	23,344	110	0.5%	409	299	0
Wayne County	13,215	13,259	-44	-0.3%	174	222	4
Webster County	32,183	31,045	1,138	3.7%	557	289	870
Worth County	2,355	2,382	-27	-1.1%	36	49	-14
Wright County	18,016	17,955	61	0.3%	331	290	20
St. Louis City	339,211	348,189	-8,978	-2.6%	7,611	5,593	-10,996

* Includes domestic and international net migration, net federal citizen movement, and a small residual.

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, April 2002. co01smry.xls

Numbers from Census 2000 for the 65+ population

Just over three-quarters of a million (755,279) people in Missouri—more than 13 percent of the state's population—were age 65 or older in 2000. Out of that total, 40.7 percent were male and 59.3 percent were female. Nearly one out of four (24%) of Missouri households had at least one occupant age 65 or older.

Reflecting comparatively low birth rates in the 1930s and the influx of recent immigrants to the state, who tend be younger, the percent growth of the age 65+ population in Missouri between 1990 and 2000 was significantly less than the percent growth of the population as a whole, 5.2 percent compared to 9.3 percent.

Nursing home population age 65+ in Missouri

According to the Census 2000 count, a total of 44,198 people age 65 and older in Missouri lived in nursing homes in April 2000. This number represented 5.9 percent of the total age 65+ population in the state. Women comprise 75 percent of the age 65+ population in nursing homes in the state.
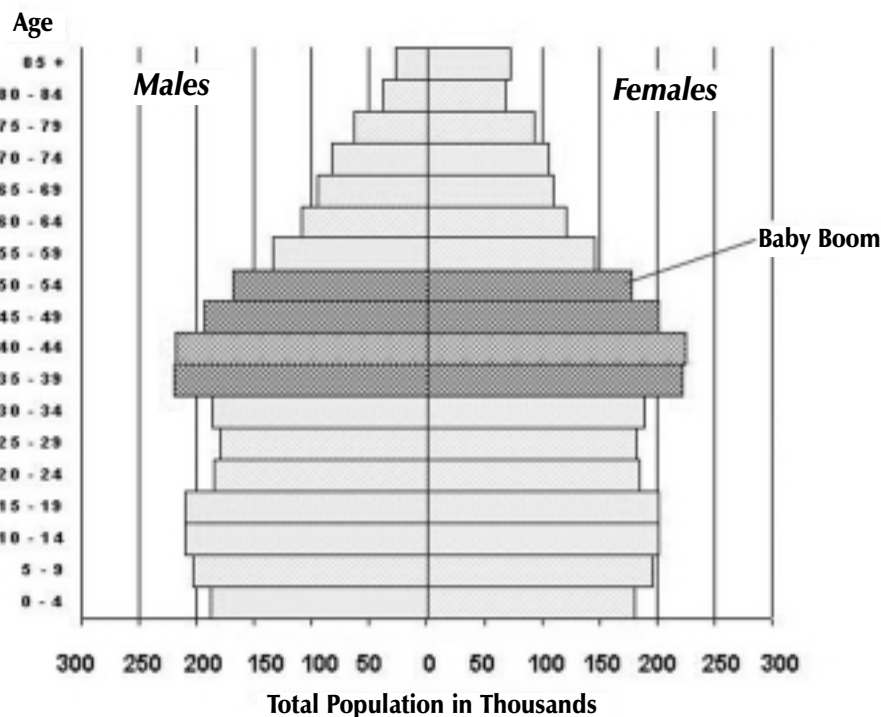
States with highest and lowest number and percent of people age 65+

Not surprisingly, Alaska is the state with the fewest number and lowest percent of residents age 65 or over (35,699 people making up 5.7 percent of the state's population) and Florida is the state with the highest percent of population age 65 or older (17.6 percent, representing 2.8 million people). However, with over 3.5 million people age 65 and older, California ranks first among the states for total number in this age category.
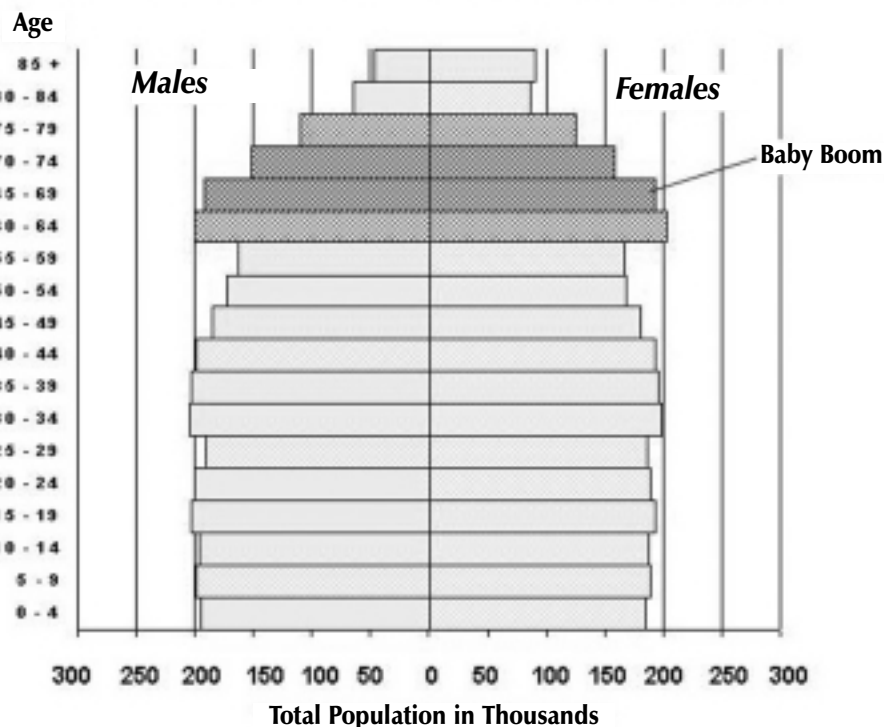
Source: Summary File 1, Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau

Projected change in age-sex distribution of Missouri population

Age-Sex Distribution of Missouri Population: 2000

Age

Males   Females

Baby Boom

300 250 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

Total Population in Thousands

Age-Sex Distribution of Missouri Population: 2025

Age

Males   Females

Baby Boom

300 250 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

Total Population in Thousands

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Census 2000: 55% of Missouri residents live in urbanized areas

On May 1, 2002, the Census Bureau released the national lineup of cities meeting the Census 2000 criteria for an "urbanized area." Janice McMillan, senior planner for the City of Jefferson, was excited to find Missouri's capital city on the list. Jefferson City was was one of 76 places across the nation newly qualified for the urbanized area designation in 2000.

Over one-half (55%) of the people in Missouri live in the state's eight urbanized areas. To receive this designation, an area must contain at least 50,000 people and meet population density criteria (see: *http://www.census.gov/geo/ www/ua/ua2k.html* for detailed information). Eligibility to apply for Urbanized Area Formula Grants from the U.S. Department of Transportation is one of the benefits associated with the designation of urbanized area. Grants from this program provide transit capital and operating assistance to urbanized areas for transportation improvements, including bus and rail.

Urbanized Area in Missouri	Urbanized Area Population
Columbia	98,779
Jefferson City	53,714
Joplin	72,089
Kansas City	799,293
Lee's Summit	55,285
St. Joseph	76,209
St. Louis	1,720,271
Springfield	215,004
Missouri Total	3,090,644

National Archives opens 1930 census records

On April 1, 2002, the 72-year embargo on the release of census information about individuals expired for the 1930 census and the National Archives and Records Administration made the census available to the public on microfilm.

The 1930 census was the last to ask U.S. residents if they could read or write and the last to ask all respondents the same set of questions. In 1940, sample data was introduced when a scientifically-selected sample of households received a "long form," which included a set of questions in addition to those asked of all households.

Other highlights from the 1930 census include:

■ 12 million people had access to radios. A new question that year, "Does this household have a radio?," was designed to measure the extent of the nation's leap into new home-appliance technology.

■ Life expectancy in the U.S. at the dawn of the Great Depression was less than 60 years, compared to 77 years in 2002.

■ Only 5,165 people resided in the desert outpost of Las Vegas, Nevada, where the railroad was the principal industry. Only 48,118 people resided in Phoenix, Arizona. Today, both cities are among the fastest growing in the nation. Census 2000 population for Las Vegas and Phoenix was 478,434 and 1,321,045, respectively.

■ Veterans could indicate service in World War I, the Spanish-American War, the Civil War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion or the Mexican Expedition.

Although the original 1930 census records no longer exist—originals were destroyed after being filmed in 1949—the population schedules are reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication T626 and total 2,667 rolls of microfilm. The Missouri portions of the records are on 78 rolls of microfilm. "How to Research the 1930 Census Microfilm" is posted on the Web at: *http://1930census.archives. gov/beginSearch.asp.*

Sources: National Archives and Records Administration "1930 Census Microfilm Locator Frequently Asked Questions page" (http://1930census.archives.gov/FAQ.html) and Summary File 1, Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

Although federal law seals census records about individuals and individual households for a period of 72 years, people may request a search of federal population censuses from 1910 to1990 to obtain an official transcript as evidence to qualify for Social Security and other retirement benefits, to make passport applications, prove relationship in settling estates, in genealogy research, and other legitimate reasons when a birth or other certificate may be needed but is not available. The information can be released only to the named person, his/her heirs, or his/her legal representatives. A congressionally mandated fee (currently $40 for one search) is charged for this service. Additional information about this service and a copy of the BC-600 application are available on the Census Bureau's website at *http://www.census.gov/genealogy/ www/agesearch.html.*